

# NO BETTER MEN WENT TO WAR THAN THESE

## Man-Made Wonder Machines Of Destruction Play Terrible Part In The World-Wide Conflict

**Monster Cannon, Greater Than Ever Before Conceived, Demolish the Greatest Fortress—Submarines Lurk Beneath the Sea to Destroy—Airplanes Pour Death From the Sky While Lumbering Tanks Defy All Opposition of Trench or Concrete "Pill Box"**

Manhood, not machinery, won the war to purge earth and sea from the pollution of the Hun and make the world safe for civilization. The war was won because civilized Manhood arms and endures more than any Savage, no matter how cunningly armed by genius which have discarded all moral considerations in their lust for power, and fears pain and death less. Manhood that rose triumphant over the fear of pain and death, and knew that "Freedom's not a gift that carries along in hands of cowards," and not the more cunning of machine inventors, won the war.

The truth is worth emphasizing because the delusion still somewhat persists that the war might have been won, and to some extent was won, by "marvelous machinery." The machinery was sufficiently marvelous, but all its wonders in no way lessened the need for bare-handed human courage that there any suffering to guard the right and protect the weak, and counts death as nothing compared with the triumph of a righteous cause.

The Monster Cannon Having systematically prepared for at least a quarter of a century for "The Day," when by sudden attack upon an unprepared world they might subjugate it to the sway of their war lords, the Huns were naturally first in the field with destructive devices that might surprise and terrify those who must be foes of their plan of world rule and world enslavement. None of them was really new; none of them was

original with the Hun. They were borrowed devices made bigger and more powerful, under the delusion that they would inspire such "terror" that resistance would cease.

The first to appear was the monster cannon that smashed down the forts of Liege, of Namur and of Maubeuge. The only novelty about them was that well-known transport devices had been employed to move them more rapidly than had been attempted before with cannon of such size. They were the familiar combination of the gun and the motor car or railway car, only vastly bigger. It was characteristic of the Hun mind that it always relied on

business. The savage childishness of the Hun confidence in more business received its crowning illustration in the "seventy-mile cannon" with which the Huns blindly fired upon Paris for weeks in the hope of causing panic that would bring submission. From every viewpoint of military effect the wealth expended on the "seventy-mile cannon" might just as well have been sunk in the sea. They delayed the defeat of the Hun not a day.

The Sneaking Submarine Next came the boasted "U-boats." Again there was no novelty. Underwater fighting had been known since primeval man first thus surprised his foe. The submarine was not only invented but made practical outside of Hunland. The Hun merely made it bigger, and used it with savage disregard for all the rules of the game of

sea warfare to which Germany, as a supposedly civilized nation, had solemnly sworn observance. As a factor in the supply and transport problem the U-boat was a very real menace for many anxious months. Wonderful things were done toward beating it down, in ship-building, in ship-repairing, in adapting the methods of the fisherman to its destruction, in barring it out of certain waters by miles of steel nets and in barring it in by obstructing its way out, and by keeping vast flotillas of light and swift craft always on the watch for it.

But one new mechanical invention was made for fighting the submarine, the "depth bomb," contributed by an American. A British aviator made the discovery that submarines under water could be located by flying over the water some hundreds of feet up in the air.

The Zeppelin and the Airplane Most wonderful feats had been predicted for aircraft by the prophets of the end of war through mechanical invention making war too terrible for human nature to endure. Big pictures used to be printed of airships hovering over cities and armies and compelling their surrender with exemplary bomb droppings.

As a contributor to the military decision the Zeppelin was a costly failure. Its raids over London, the favorite target, won for the Prussian the name of "baby killer," which he will not be permitted to forget for a thousand years, and speeded up enlistments in the British army. That was all. They destroyed much property, but none indispensable in a military sense, or that delayed for even a day the supply of munitions to the fighting front. The Hun had relied on them to cause mass panic and force submission. They utterly failed; they merely enraged.

Both sides were rather slow to see what was the most important use of the airplane—the service of scouting and information rather than of de-

structive attack. The first Hun rush across Belgium and into France relied on cavalry rather than on airplanes to locate the allied forces. With the settling down to trench warfare airplanes found their real use. They also contributed picturesque features of single combat and most of the "romance" of the war in the old sense, which could see romance only in deeds of personal daring.

New-Old Weapons Trench warfare found new need of many old weapons, and especially the bayonet and the hand grenade. The latter, in the eighteenth century, had given name to special military units—"grenadiers"—but was supposed to have been "put out of business" by the long range rifle. Not many years ago the bayonet was almost degraded to the place of a mere trenching tool. To the Hun belongs the credit, and it will make his name remembered for a millennium at least, of bringing back into use one of the oldest of weapons—probably as old as the club and certainly older than the bow. That is poison gas. For poison gas is the same as the smudge which pre-historic savages made by building fires at the mouths of caves where the other tribe had sought to hide its women and children, and so killed them all.

"Liquid fire," a torture weapon put in use by the Hun soon after the appearance of poison gas, was another revival of an ancient invention. It was the "Greek fire" whose secret aided the Byzantine empire for centuries to stand off its foes. We do not know just how the Byzantine Greeks projected it, but presumably by some sort of a pump. Nor do we know just what they made it of, but civilization had agreed to discard such weapons until the Hun brought them back. "Stink bombs," the Hun borrowed from the "stink pot" of the Chinese.

One Really New Weapon The allies brought out the one really new piece of war machinery. That was the "tank." Of course, there had been armored railroad cars before. They were extemporized in our own civil war. Bullet-proof shields and also been put upon automobiles on which machine guns were mounted. The real novelty of the "tank" was not in its guns or armor, but in its "feet." It was mounted on wheels connected with a strong steel link-belt. It was the

"caterpillar tractor" used in plowing wet lands turned to war uses.

Whether the first suggestion of it came from America or England is disputed. Britons first used it, but the first machines were made in America, and mainly at Peoria, Ill., where already existed a plant making such tractors for agricultural use.

Many of the mechanical devices were either just adaptations of old things to new uses, or for various reasons cannot be briefly described. One of the most marvelous so "synchronized" the revolutions of an airplane propeller with the firing of a machine gun that

the shots passed between the blades, though these were making 3,000 revolutions or more per minute!

But it cannot be too often repeated or too strongly emphasized that the war was won, not by machines, but by Men. No mechanical device gave one side an abiding superiority over the other. The war was won by hard fighting—by the Manhood of the man fighting—by the Manhood of the free nations overcoming the Man Power of the Huns. Autocracy most careful in peace of its human stock in trade, fell before governments "of and by" as well as "for" the people, and thus was human freedom, to do ill or

do well, justified of its fruits and children.

BOOZE IN AUTO EXPLODES

Danville, Ill.—Standing in front of a Westville saloon, the radiator of an automobile, whose motor was running, exploded with a loud report. It disclosed a plot to smuggle liquor across the Indiana state line. The radiator had been filled with whiskey, the heat from the motor causing the explosion.

Use The Republican Classified Pages for results—read for profit.



## ---and remember

that the welcome we extend you is not alone for today—but for all days to come.

Now that you have so gloriously brought peace and so generously share it with us, we want to share with you all that peace can bring to all of us. In the work of reconstruction let us all bear our share.

## Bayless Grocery Co.

Phones 3545, 3591

First Street and Washington



CAPTAIN ARCH R. GALLER  
Who served at Red Cross headquarters in London.



## "I Want to Meet Every Last Man of You"

"I want to greet every last one of my comrades who fought the Hun, for I'm proud to have fought with you in the great cause—True, my four years of fighting was in the British army—but we fought the same foe—the same enemy that wounded and gassed me, wounded and gassed you, so I feel one of you.

Come in and see me

EX-SERGT. JACK MYERS, Manager

## Arizona Tire Company

201 N. Central—N. E. Corner Central and Monroe  
PHONE 3080 OPEN SUNDAYS  
Lieutenant F. R. Faquier, Assistant Manager

## Our War Slogan—

Lettuce Beet the Hun  
and Squash Prussianism

We Welcome You Home

## ARIZONA SEED & FLORAL CO.

F. C. McNABB  
28-30 South Central Avenue

VICTORY GARDEN HEADQUARTERS

## Horrell-Bellas Plumbing Company

Conscientious Plumbers

Prices Consistent With First-Class Work

523 West Van Buren

Wish you every success in  
your chosen endeavor in  
Peace, and that the  
same glorious reward  
may crown your  
efforts.